

1. Customs and the Demerol Tax	Harvard Inst.—Gordon's
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in view of the fact that the Government is now in a position to be satisfied that the interests of the State are not being sacrificed to the interests of the minority. I say that because I am sure that the Government will be able to secure the necessary support for its policy in the House of Commons. I am sure that the Government will be able to secure the necessary support for its policy in the House of Commons. I am sure that the Government will be able to secure the necessary support for its policy in the House of Commons.

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The subject, Henry and Ruth, is a young couple who have just been married. They are both from the same town, and have known each other since childhood. They are both very intelligent and ambitious, and they are both very devoted to each other. They are both very happy, and they are both very successful. They are both very good friends, and they are both very good neighbors. They are both very good citizens, and they are both very good people. They are both very good sons, and they are both very good daughters. They are both very good brothers, and they are both very good sisters. They are both very good friends, and they are both very good neighbors. They are both very good citizens, and they are both very good people. They are both very good sons, and they are both very good daughters. They are both very good brothers, and they are both very good sisters.

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constitutionality, the

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They are the only legal possession to which all people are entitled, on the basis of their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The right to life is the right to live in a free society, free from the oppression of a tyrant. The right to liberty is the right to live in a free society, free from the oppression of a tyrant. The right to the pursuit of happiness is the right to live in a free society, free from the oppression of a tyrant.

PATENT IN DENIED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The United States Patent Office has refused to grant a patent to John D. McLean, of New York, for his invention of a "method of treating land." The inventor claims that his method involves the application of certain substances to the soil, which would result in the production of new crops without the need for fertilizers or other artificial means.

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On the 20th of January, 1920, an agreement was reached between the Government and the students of all these foreign universities, on all points of the kind, stating respectively, that the Government would supply the students with the necessary supplies, but also that the students would not be allowed to leave the country without being accompanied by the authorities.

all the personnel of the Department. The building is the pride and joy of the people of the city. We are happy to see that the proper authorities are taking prompt measures to repair the old Convent. It is mostly accessible to the business community of the place, by means of a well-kept alley. We trust that this building will be the nucleus upon which the new will be reared in the not too distant future.

There appears to be ample room for the first floor of the building, as the Chief Office. It would certainly be one of great convenience to our citizens, to see a change made in the present arrangement of our city.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Friday, March 1, 1850.

This edition of the "Pacific News" for the Steamer, for want of any other kind to be obtained in California, is printed on a very nice quality of wrapping paper—which we beg of our readers to imagine to have been chosen on account of the beauty of the tint. It will do to send to "the States" as a curiosity—and also as a mark of that independence of feeling so characteristic of a Californian; and an evidence of the determination of the proprietors not to be particularly put out because of a failure to receive their regular, or rather irregular supply, when they can purchase paper like this at only half an ounce per ream.

Affairs in California.

Since our last issue for the steamer, things have been going on in our new State with that same degree of energy and rapidity which has distinguished California since the day when it became a part of the United States. The influx of population still continues. Wealth still transfers from out hills. San Francisco grows with the same rapidity. And towns are springing up all over the land. It has become really a matter of some difficulty to keep the run of all the new settlements that dot the valleys of San Francisco and Sacramento. Our friends in the States have heard of Benton, of New York of the Pacific, of Sacramento and of Stockton. What would they say if they knew of the rapidity with which lots are sold and houses erected at Yreka, and Fremont, at the junction of the Feather with the Sacramento—at El Dorado, higher up on the left bank of the Feather—at Plumas, between El Dorado and that celebrated ranch, called Rock Farm, which is the present residence of the renowned Capt. Sutter—at Nicholas, upon the right bank of the same stream still higher up—at Yuba City, on the left bank of the Feather, opposite the mouth of the Yuba—at Marysville, on the Yuba, at its junction with the Feather. Then again there are the two towns on Bear Creek, which flows parallel with the Yuba, emptying into the Feather, viz., Oro, and Kearney. The settlements upon the American river and its forks are not to be forgotten; Coloma, Hangtown, Weaverville, Auburn, Marysville, &c. And then what shall we say of the host of towns in the San Joaquin valley.

Another indication of the rapidity and energy of movement which mark as a distinguishing characteristic California, is the number of Steamboats now plying daily upon our magnificent rivers. The Sacramento and the Fire Fly ply between Alviso and San Francisco. Several run up the San Joaquin. The Senator, the El Dorado, the McKim and the Hartford run between this city and Sacramento. The El Dorado also runs up as high as Yuba City. She is not sufficient to transport from Sacramento and San Francisco the loads of merchandise that are daily waiting at those two places, but is assisted by the Lawrence, the Linda and the Phoenix, that ply between Sacramento and Marysville.

Shortly after the departure of the last steamer for the States the two parties, Democratic and Whig, arose and took prompt and active measures towards a complete organization. The movement was started by primary steps taken in San Francisco by the Democratic party towards effecting an organization. But as there was a division in the ranks, in this city, about about by certain local questions, but little could be effected here. Meantime these Democrats who were assembled at San Jose, from all parts of the State, met together at the capitol and appointed a Committee to draft and report a set of resolutions, and a plan of general organization for the party. The Hon. Thomas J. Henly was the Chairman of the committee. This committee reported their plan and resolutions on the 11th instant. We hope to have it in our power to lay before our readers on the Atlantic side, in our next Steamer issue, both the plan and the resolutions, as well as the address of the committee to the Democracy of California.

A City Charter has been drafted and was to be presented by the Ayuntamiento, or Town Council, to the inhabitants of San Francisco for their approval or disapproval. Owing to certain important points, however, in which the Charter was found wanting, as these points were promptly exposed by the public press, and in other ways, it was deemed expedient to suppress the whole thing, for the present. Meanwhile, our city, instead of being governed by a Common Council and Mayor, rejoices in an Ayuntamiento, an Alcalde and a Prefect. Measures are being taken at San Jose, towards procuring a Charter for Sacramento, Los Angeles, and several other of our numerous towns. The State has also been divided into counties and districts, and the shire towns have been selected. In short, the whole machinery of our State is fast being put into entire working order.

A petition has been presented to our State Legislature, praying that general corporation laws may be passed as speedily as possible, in order that a company may be formed to start a Railroad be-

tween Sacramento City and Coloma. This great enterprise is not only calculated to be of immense advantage to the two great interests of our State, the mercantile and the mining, but it must tend to increase beyond conception the size of the two places which it will connect together. The road probably would not stop at Coloma, but several branches would extend from that place both into the Northern and Southern Mines. Thus the wealth of the gold region could not fail to pass through Coloma and Sacramento. The termini of all the branches would also be centres of considerable importance.

With the exception of a slight disturbance among a portion of the population at Hangtown, a flourishing settlement situated near Weaverville on Weaver's creek, every thing is quiet among the miners. The news is very encouraging, from all the Placers. Gold dust is fast flowing into Marysville, Yuba City, and other cities near the mines, and money there is much easier at present than it is in San Francisco. One thing appears to be pretty well settled, that the Placers are richer after an overflow than before, as the floods bring down gold from above, sometimes even depositing a considerable quantity in the holes which had been dug out and left by miners.

The members of the bar of San Francisco have held several meetings relative to the adoption, by the Legislature, of the Common Law of England, for the regulation and government of the courts in this State, and the practice therein. After a considerable debate as to the best course to be pursued, the meeting adopted the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Halsted:

Resolved, That the Legislature be recommended to adopt the simplest forms of practice and pleadings compatible with the common law system.

A notice of the important step taken by the new State of Deseret in relation to California, will be found in another article below, which gives a summary of the proceedings of our Legislature during the past month.

Mines and Mining.

We do not wish, nor do we intend, to lend ourselves to the encouragement of the excitement existing in the U. States, in relation to California and her mineral resources; but at all times to give such authenticated facts as come to us from the different Placers. From a large number of miners with whom we have recently conversed, direct from the various "diggings," we are well satisfied that, generally, a profitable business has been done by those who wintered in the mines; and that there is no diminution in the yield of dust. If some places are apparently worked out, others of equal richness are being discovered almost daily, so that it becomes more evident that the business of mining is as yet only in its infancy in this country.

There will be a vast amount of mining done the coming season with quicksilver, as on many of the rivers the particles of gold are extremely fine. The Virginia, or "Burke Rocker," is going extensively into use, either by purchase, or manufacture here—the price being about \$250 each. By the use of steam or water power, a gang of five or ten rockers may be put in motion, and fed with water, reducing the number of hands necessary to supply them with dirt at least one-half, and more than doubling the quantity that can be daily washed. In "banks" that contain no more than fifteen cents to the bucket or panful, the quicksilver rockers thus worked produce from ten to twenty ounces per day each. Dirt that pays less than twenty-five cents to a panful is largely considered profitable to wash with a common rocker.

A friend of ours, a resident of this city, recently paid a visit to the Georgetown diggings, situated some ten or twelve miles from Sutter's Mill, (the point of the first discovery of gold), between the South and Middle Forks of the American River. The snow at that time was several feet deep on the hills, and comparatively few were then at work. Those who were operating had first to remove the snow, then the top dirt and stones frequently to the depth of several feet, before coming to the strata of earth on the bed rock in which gold is always found most abundant. At Georgetown, the richest ravine in the Northern mines, is located. It is an immense gully, running through volcanic hills, and about a mile and a half in length, known by the name of "Oregon canon." Only a portion of half to three quarters of a mile, has been found very rich; but in this portion, those who occupy the ground have for months been literally shovelling out the gold in coarse grains, and pieces varying from a dollar to several pounds. Our friend spent a day or two in the camp, on one of which he saw four men take out eight pounds, working but four hours; another party of four, a pound each. This was of daily occurrence, in that locality, and the miners were averaging more than half a pound per day each man who worked. But it was only in this particular canon that such results were obtained. Elsewhere in the neighborhood one or two ounces was considered a fair day's work. It is known that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken out of "Oregon canon" alone since the first of October last.

At Mormon Island, where the ground was dug over last summer, from Dan to

Beersheba, till hardly half an ounce per day could be realized, the recent great freights have so changed the "deposit," that miners have since been able to do better, in the very same localities, than at any time last summer—often obtaining two or three ounces per day. This seems to have been the effect of the floods on all the rivers, to a greater or lesser extent.

People who come to California to make money by mining, should be prepared for the hardships of a mountain life, and not only possess good constitutions, but avoid the dissipation which are too frequently the cause of a greater portion of the sickness that has given the mining regions of the country their reputation for unhealthiness. We can do without that class of good-for-nothing, thriftless fellows, who wont work at home, but who think if they can only get to California their fortune is sure to be made in a few months. Men of nerve and industry will here, as every where else, be successful; and as to health, go with a good constitution and using common prudence need fear sickness in this country more than in the States. We deem California, in every respect, as healthy as any equal extent of territory on the face of the globe.

There are now about 120,000 inhabitants in California, mostly male adults; it can well sustain a population of millions; and even in the mineral regions several hundred thousand men could not occupy the whole ground.

Those people in the States who are anxiously looking for the "bursting of the California bubble," as they are pleased to call the extraordinary (to them) condition of things here, consequent upon an entire and radical change in the standards of value, will be doomed to much disappointment. But a single failure has ever been known to have occurred in San Francisco, in a business population of thousands, and transactions of hundreds of millions, cannot well be paralleled elsewhere. It will be found that the onward progress of California, in wealth and greatness, will astonish these "unbelievers" more in the next five years than all that has gone before has done. Our career is just opening.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

In the legislation necessary for getting in motion the machinery of the government for a new State, the details must usually be dry and uninteresting to others than its own citizens. For this reason, we have given but a brief notice of legislative affairs in our steamer edition, leaving the people in the United States who prefer to hear of our progress in general wealth and population. We deem it of interest, therefore, to mention a few of the more important matters, only, that have occupied the attention of the Legislature, since the last steamer sailed.

February 2, the Governor sent to both houses, a message in relation to a proposition from the State of Deseret, asking this State to call a new convention, to be composed of delegates from all California, on both sides of the mountains, with a view of forming for the present, one State to cover the whole territory acquired from Mexico, and at the same time agreeing upon certain boundary lines, which shall ultimately separate California from Deseret. The message, (which, with the accompanying papers, was promptly, but most respectfully, laid on the table,) is an able State paper, and the Governor therein gives his reasons why the legislature should reject the proposition, in toto.

An act has been passed creating a temporary State loan, and bonds issued, redeemable after one year. It is believed the issue will not exceed \$150,000 to meet present wants, in anticipation of the collection of taxes, for which a bill has been nearly matured.

The act dividing the State into Counties, and fixing the time for the first County elections, have become laws, and county organizations will soon be in full operation, superseding the Spanish laws by which we have been governed since the acquisition of the territory.

A bill to incorporate Sacramento City, and also one to incorporate the city of Los Angeles, were vetoed by the Governor, on the ground of unconstitutionality, the Constitution providing that such incorporations shall be by General Law.

A large mass of business is before the Legislature in all their various stages, intended to perfect the organization of every department of the State Government under the Constitution. It is believed that the labors of the session will not be concluded earlier than the middle of April, if so soon.

THE PRICES CURRENT, which appears in our columns, may be relied upon, in every particular, for its correctness—having been prepared by gentlemen thoroughly conversant for the task. Messrs. Loebe & Gallier are deserving the thanks of the business community for the patient labor necessary to get up a full list of articles in the market, in a form so convenient for transmission abroad—and we cannot doubt they are liberally compensated by the patronage of the mercantile community. We are indebted to these gentlemen for the privilege of publishing their Letter Sheet Price Current in our steamer papers, which enables us to give our readers in the States a bird's-eye view of prices here.

Veto on the Governor—Sale of Town Lots—The Town Treasury Bankrupt.

The Ayuntamiento, or Town Council, held an extra session last evening, at which several important matters were discussed, and ultimately settled so far as the body had power in the premises. It is clear that an issue has been made with the higher authorities as to jurisdiction over the public lands of the city, which promises to attract much attention on the part of the people.

It appears that the Attorney of the Council, to whom had been referred the mandate of Gov. Burnett, gave an opinion adverse to the power of that functionary to interfere with the action of the Ayuntamiento, which report was accepted and its conclusions adopted. By several votes bearing upon the question, (we left before final action was taken,) it appeared to be determined that the sale of lots, advertised to be made at auction, on the 4th of March, should take place, notwithstanding the order of the Governor to the contrary. It was even proposed by the minority of the Committee on Finance, to include in said sale all lots which had been surveyed, and not otherwise legally disposed of. A pretty wide latitude of action truly, and equivalent to passing upon the whole question of the legality of Alcalde and Justices' grants—and saving the courts and lawyers much intricate business that might possibly have come before them.

A communication was received from the Prefect, the reading of which we did not hear, but which we understood to make a last "loud call" upon the Council to comply speedily with the previous requisitions upon them for a statement of the municipal stewardship entrusted to them by the laws.

By the report of Mr. Brannan, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the statements made by members in debate, it appears that not only is there not a dollar in the Town Treasury, but that there is due to public creditors, many of them laboring men upon the streets and wharves, a sum exceeding thirty thousand dollars. This disclosure will certainly be a startling one to the public, and the causes which have led to it should be promptly forthcoming. Mr. B's report urged retrenchment in every department of the public expenditure, and he spoke earnestly in support of his position. The minority report advocated the sale of lots as the best panacea for a collapsed Treasury—and the question to lay the majority report of the Finance Committee on the table being decided in the affirmative, Mr. Brannan announced his determination to resign his seat in the Council before the close of the evening's session.

No report from either the Treasurer or Auditor of the city had been made to the Council, of the receipts and disbursements, and the remarks of members had a tendency to leave on the minds of "outsiders" rather unpleasant inferences, in view of this fact, doubtless not intended to reflect injuriously upon those officers.

We have not time, owing to the lateness of the hour, to give an abstract of the chief proceedings of the Council; but we certainly are constrained to say, that such a head-over-heels way of transacting public business as was exhibited last evening, we never before witnessed in a deliberative body. We can conceive of many greater calamities than would be a change in the composition of the Ayuntamiento of San Francisco.

TRIST SOCIETY MEETING.—The meeting last Sunday evening, at the Baptist Chapel, for the formation of the "Pacific Trist Society," auxiliary to the American Trist Society, was entirely successful. The house was crowded. Col. James Collier was called to preside, and Thomas J. Nevins appointed secretary. A constitution was presented and adopted, and officers chosen in accordance with its provisions. Rev. Mr. Wheeler of this city was chosen President, and T. J. Nevins, corresponding secretary. Several vice-presidents were appointed, as well as a board of directors, executive committee, &c. During the evening letters were read from gentlemen of the neighboring towns, expressing a lively interest in the success of the undertaking. Resolutions were also presented, and stirring addresses made, in behalf of the important objects sought to be accomplished.

PARISH MEETING.—We learn from the Sacramento correspondent of the Alta, that the Masonic and Odd Fellowship fraternities, are taking active measures in concert to raise funds for the relief of the destitute among their membership, and in support of a hospital at Sutter's Fort established by them. We notice with pleasure that Stephen C. Massett, of the late firm of Massett & Brewster, auctioneer, a gentleman of eminent ability, has tendered his services to give a series of Concerts in aid of the fund, which will doubtless meet the success which so worthy an object deserves.

We perceive that the citizens of San Francisco have been mindful enough of "Home, sweet home," to give Mr. W. H. Deless patronage enough to enable him to retire from his Daguerrean gallery. He leaves it in the hands of Mr. Pierpoint, who is a skilful artist, and is capable of giving the public entire satisfaction. The Sandwich Island princes have arrived in England, and the Hawaiian ambassador has reached France.

Homeward Bound.

With our package of letters from "Home, sweet home," we also received one from a friend who left on the Panama steamer last instant, on a business visit to New York. Though not intended for publication, we have determined to "take the responsibility" of making an extract or two, which we doubt not will be gratifying to the readers of the News. The letter is dated "On board steamship Panama, Gulf of California, Feb. 7."

"As you are no doubt aware, we got to sea just about dark on the 1st, and having made all baggage fast in most approved style, I prepared myself for 'a good time' of sea sickness. The steamer tumbled about in a delightful manner, and at last I began to entertain 'hopes.' But 'twas no use; the only effect produced was that delicate appetite with which I was afflicted off Cape Horn. No sea-sickness, however strongly invoked, would come to my aid, and I was compelled, after smoking several cigars with the hopes of exciting nausea, to retire comfortably to bed, and sleep as sound as a roach. It was a sad disappointment in not being sea-sick that I managed to console myself with the reflection that Cape Horn has no case-hardened my 'innards,' that I can with some degree of propriety aspire to the title of 'old salt.'"

"We reached Monterey on the morning of the 2d instant, about nine o'clock. I must confess that I was somewhat disappointed in the appearance of the city. Although it lies folded in the arms of a beautiful little bay, and is surrounded by a region of country finely timbered nearly down to the water's edge, with a background of highlands much resembling the romantic scenery of the Hudson, yet I did not perceive any of those evidences of energetic industry ever attendant upon the improvements of Yankee enterprise. I should think that the number of buildings did not exceed two hundred, erected in a plain, substantial manner—nearly all, I am told, within the last six months. From what I could judge of the country from the steamer's decks—for I did not land, as she remained only an hour—I should judge it to be an excellent grazing country, but comparatively worthless for agricultural purposes."

"Leaving Monterey, we drove along two days through a region of fog, and arrived at San Diego at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 4th. The entrance to the harbor is around a neck of land that stretches away out into the ocean—but which, when passed, introduces you through a narrow strait of bold water formed by a bar of sand and rocks on either shore, and extending like a pair of arms in protection of the inner harbor—leaving a channel scarcely a quarter of a mile in width for vessels to pass. Inside these 'bars' the bay flares out like a huge basin, on the left, immediately before you, being seen the new town, composed of only eight coarse looking buildings, while on the right, some miles further up the bay, flashes the spires of the old town of San Diego, in guardianship of the Spanish-looking villas that extend some distance along the shore."

Yesterday we passed the Marguerita Islands, the principal characteristic of which is their cone-shaped mountains piercing the sky, and evidently of volcanic origin. One of them is a tolerably well defined outline of a female form in a horizontal position, as seen from a distance. The profile was sunk below the horizon; but the bust, surmounted by the two immense mountain cones, gave an excellent representation of the 'line of beauty' in the swelling and graceful outline. . . . In the afternoon we passed Point Todos Santos, and this morning Cape St. Lucas—both of which were seen at too great a distance to take observations."

"Every thing has gone well with us since we left the golden shores—our tables are good, the Captain gentlemanly and courteous, and we indulge in the pleasing expectation of a pleasant and speedy passage to the U. S."

"We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan, Esq., 28 Park Row, New York, for a file of the Herald for December. Also to Capt. Macey, purser of the Oregon, for the additional our collector in the early obtaining of papers. Also to Gregory's Express, 69 Pearl street, New York, for files of papers, the head of the firm having come passenger in the Oregon."

We tender our thanks to Messrs. Campbell & Hoogs for late papers. Also to W. B. Cooke & Co., Portsmouth Square, for files. At Cooke's bookstore may be found all the late papers from the various cities of the Union received by the Oregon."

Messrs. Bedford & Co. have sent us files of the New York Sunday Atlas, for which excellent publication they are the California agents. . . . We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. STEPHEN J. MASSETT, late of the firm of Massett & Brewster, Sacramento City, has removed to this city, where he intends to re-establish himself in the Auction and Commission business. We have been acquainted with Mr. M. for many years, and can truly aver, that he is a gentleman, "whom to know is to esteem," and whose social qualities have made him friends everywhere. As an Auctioneer, he is decidedly popular, and somewhat of a humorist. If he don't buy, he must laugh; generally both.

The Pacific Mails.

It has often been a matter of perplexity to our citizens, and we are receiving frequent inquiries why it is that letters, which as our correspondents say, must have arrived many mails back, are not delivered promptly at our Post Office. Many too, have received intelligence of communications which have been written, but which have never come to hand.

It is well known to many of our readers that, owing to the looseness of our postal arrangements on the Isthmus, the mail bags have been frequently opened, and letters taken out. We are informed by our Postmaster that he received by the last steamer a package of letters which had been collected by our Postmaster on the Isthmus and forwarded here. Some of these letters should have been put in the mail, and undoubtedly spoken of above. We are happy to learn that this evil will now be remedied.

As we stated some time ago, an agent has been appointed to see that the mails are transmitted safely and promptly across the Isthmus. The post office agents at Panama and Chagres will also put an end to the serious evil of opening the bags while on their way.

Col. Allen, the Special Agent of the Department, who is now in Washington, will endeavor to secure such provisions by Congress as will give the post office in this city suitable accommodations, and enable the Postmaster to employ clerks sufficient to do the labor of the office.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of the business at our post office from the following facts: During thirty-two days, from January 1st to February 1st, there were mailed and sent from the post office of this city, to the States, sixty-seven thousand letters, and five thousand newspapers. During the same period, mails from the States were brought in by the Panama, containing twenty thousand letters for delivery and distribution here. Most truly the Californians are a letter-writing and letter-reading people; and the Postmaster and his clerks must have their hands full.

The correspondence with the cities and towns in the interior is on the increase, as mail facilities are rendered more regular. The Post Master informs us that of the mails last received from the States, nearly one half were selected and forwarded immediately after to Stockton, Sacramento, Benicia, &c. . . . At the request of the Post Master we would state for the information of the public, that letters directed to foreign countries and not pre-paid to New York, cannot be forwarded from the office here. The postage on all such must be prepaid, as also on all transient newspapers sent to the States. Another suggestion we would make respecting the sending of letters. Writers instead of wax should be used in all cases; as in crossing the Isthmus and Gulf, the wax melts, and the letters are frequently mutilated in separating them for delivery."

Contemplated Resignation of Judge Almond—Recommendation of his Successor.

We are gratified in being made the medium of laying before the public the proceedings of a meeting of the legal gentlemen of San Francisco, which contain resolutions so complimentary to Judge Almond, and which his firm and upright character as a judicial officer and gentleman, renders him so eminently worthy to receive. It is with regret that we are apprised of the entangled condition of health which compels the Judge to resign his office, and decline a higher appointment from the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of San Francisco, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court Room, February 22, 1850, Gen. P. A. Morse was called to the Chair, and John Satterlee appointed Secretary. . . . Hall McAllister, Esq., presented a letter from Judge Almond, of which the following is a copy:

COURT ROOM, San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1850. Gentlemen: Last week I addressed a letter to Governor Burnett asking leave to resign the office of Judge of First Instance in Civil Cases, for this District, in consequence of the rapidly declining state of my health, under the arduous duties of the office, and requesting my friends not to present my name to the Legislature for the office of District Judge of this District, for the reason that I could not accept of said office if tendered to me, on account of the declining condition of my health aforesaid. Yesterday, I received an answer from the Governor stating that he cannot consent to accept my resignation till the Legislature shall elect my successor in the person of a District Judge for this District. . . . I, therefore, communicate the above facts to that Bar who have so generously and unanimously recommended me to the Legislature for the office of District Judge, and who have so generously sustained me in the discharge of the duties of my office: so that they may recommend some other person to fill said office of District Judge.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. ALMOND,
Judge of First Instance.

To the members of the Bar of San Francisco. . . . Mr. DeWelle moved that the letter of Judge Almond be referred to a committee of five, to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Bar, upon the anticipated pating with Judge Almond. Adopted.

Messrs. DeWelle, McAllister, Billings, Morrison and Townsend, were appointed the committee. . . . The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously concurred in:
Resolved, That in parting with Judge Wm. B. Almond, Judge of First Instance of this District, we cannot hesitate to bear witness to the laborious industry and zeal with which he has devoted himself to the business of the Court, and to the administration of justice, an industry and zeal to which his declining health and shattered constitution bear painful testimony.

Resolved, That in parting with him, the Bar and community of San Francisco sustain a serious loss—the loss of a

man who, in the discharge of the duties of his office, has manifested an integrity, a firmness, and an ability rarely to be met with.

Resolved, That Judge Almond, whether he remains with us or returns to his family, will bear with him our cordial wishes for his prosperity, for his speedy restoration to health, and for his happiness here and hereafter.

On motion of Mr. McAllister, Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary transmit to Judge Almond a copy of the foregoing resolutions. . . . On motion of Mr. McAllister, the meeting then proceeded to select, by ballot, a suitable person to be recommended to the Legislature for the office of District Judge for the District of San Francisco, Alexander Campbell, Esq., having received a large majority of the votes, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of San Francisco recommend to the Legislature, Alexander Campbell, Esq., for the office of District Judge. . . . P. A. MORSE, Chairman.
JOHN SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Anniversary Celebration of Washington's Birth-day by the First California Guard.

The most cheerful and magnificent fête of the season, was given on Friday evening last, the 22d inst, in honor of the Birth-day of the great and good Washington,—the beloved "Father of his Country,"—by the First California Guard, at their Armory, corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. The Armory, which is one of the largest rooms in the city, was tastefully decorated, and handsomely lighted up, and we noticed the company present was composed of the elite of California, in wealth and standing, and several of the officers of the Navy and Army—forming altogether a festive gathering, such as we have never seen surpassed in any of the older States.

The "Guard" has been organized but a few months; but it is formed of our most spirited and patriotic fellow-citizens, as is evinced by their having erected the building in which their armory is located, at an expense exceeding \$30,000, which is owned entirely by themselves; and by giving a Festival conceived and executed on a scale of liberality and splendor that will long remain green in the memories of those who had the good fortune to be present.

The covers were laid for nine o'clock, at which time, the guests being all assembled, the Chair was taken by Myron C. Norton, Esq., as President, assisted by Lieutenant Hall McAllister and David T. Bagley, as Vice Presidents.

The "Guards" and their guests, then sat down to an elegant supper, enlivened by music, from the "California Brass Band," under Capt. Miller, and by toasts, speech and sentiment—the festivities not terminating till the "wee sma' hours" of the morning. For the curiosity of our readers, we give the Bill of Fare, which was served up by the caterer, Edward Weber, Esq., in the first style of *la art cuisine*.

FIRST CALIFORNIA GUARD FESTIVAL.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY,
22d February, 1850.

BILL OF FARE:

Hurres de sanglier.
Cochons de lait farcis.
Gigot a la Ravigot.
Gigot a la Rott, Fricandeau.
Cotelettes de Veau en Languette.
Jambon glacé.
Filet de Chevreuil pique.
Gigot de Chevreuil Rotti.
Cotelettes de Boeuf.
Canards en Chausson.
Bœuf à la Mode.
Gallinette d'Oie.
Pate froids en croûte.
Pate de belle vue.
Mayonnaise de Volaille.
Salade Pomme de Terres aux Gufs.
Salade verte garnie.
Vol-au-vent d'huitre. Poisson.
Saladier de creme au chocolat.
Saladier de creme a la Vanille Ban.
Bœuf à la Mode.
Charlotte Russe.
Trois grand Pieces Montée.
Un grand et fin assortiment de
Dessert et de Delicacies.

After the removal of the cloth, the following Regatta Toasts were drunk,—that to "the Press" calling up our talented and eloquent confreres of the "Alta," J. E. Durivage, Esq., in a neat and modest speech. Col. Hooker, of the Army, also made handsome responses—the latter remarking of the pleasure it gave him to recognize so many of the "New York City" and "Brady Guards" present, and concluding with a toast, "To the Ladies of California," who had exhibited their heroism in suffering the long and dangerous passage around Cape Horn, encountering the levers of the Isthmus, and boldly facing the red men of the prairies. We regret the want of room to give full particulars of the evening's enjoyment:

1. The Day we Celebrate.—Sacred to the heart of every American. (Cheers.)
2. The Memory of Washington.—(Drank in silence, standing.)
3. The President of the United States. (Cheers.)
4. Our Army and Navy.—The records of their gallant deeds forms one of the most brilliant pages of history. (Cheers.)
5. The Volunteers. Corps of our Sister States.—We greet them in the true soldierly spirit, and ask room in their ranks for the First California Guard. (Cheers.)
6. The "Pacific News"—May it ever be a "Journal of the Pacific News" from Al-bion.
7. West Point Military Academy.—A creation of the immortal Washington. Its brilliant career has been not unworthy its illustrious origin. (Cheers.)
8. The Battle of Buena Vista.—22d February, 1847.—A glorious celebration of the anniversary. (Cheers.)
9. Women.—Our arms are always at her disposal. (Cheers.)

The regular toasts having been drunk, the volunteers were called for, and many

